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Agenda item 10
Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to enclose herewith the final documents of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in New York on 14 September 2000, during the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly (see annexes).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 10, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

00-70763 (E) 261000

Annex I to the letter dated 23 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Special declaration on Zimbabwe

We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation, welcome the decision by the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement to issue a statement on 27 July 2000 expressing concern on the intention of the United States Congress to adopt legislation, the Zimbabwe Democracy Act 2000, which seeks to block assistance by international financial institutions, and furthermore attempts to prescribe the outcome of the ongoing land reform programme in Zimbabwe. In this regard, we call upon the Chair of the NAM to follow up the matter with the US Government.

Annex II to the letter dated 23 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

1. We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement attending the General Debate of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, met in New York on 14 September 2000, to exchange views on the items of the Agenda of the Millennium Assembly that are of significant importance to the Movement, and to discuss the role of and collective challenges before the Non-Aligned Movement in the 21st Century. We view the Millennium Summit outcome as an important contribution towards renewing and strengthening the mandate of the United Nations to meet the challenges of the new Century. We welcome the renewed commitment of the Heads of State or Government, at the Millennium Summit, to peace, stability and disarmament, and the eradication of poverty, including achieving sustainable development for all our peoples.

2. We reiterate our commitment to the principles and decisions of the Movement, as reaffirmed at the XIII NAM Ministerial Conference in Cartagena, which would guide the Movement's participation during this session. We reiterate further the need to continue to strengthen the coordination, unity and solidarity of the Movement, in order to promote and defend, on the basis of common positions agreed to by the Members, the interests of developing countries in global affairs. We thank the Government and People of Colombia for hosting the XIII NAM Ministerial Conference of in Cartagena from 7-9 April 2000, and for their role in contributing to the successful outcome of the Meeting.

3. We welcome the decisions and outcomes of the G-77 South Summit, and note the importance of the Summit Declaration and the Summit Programme of Action which prioritise the development agenda of developing countries. We stress the need to continue to enhance cooperation and coordination between the NAM and the G-77 through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) in New York. We thank the Government and People of Cuba for hosting the historic inaugural Summit of the South in Havana, from 10-14 April 2000, and for their contribution to its successful outcome.

4. We reaffirm our determination to actively strive towards the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace. In this context, we stress the need for the Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June, 1967

and demand the immediate demarcation of this line. We reaffirm the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital. Furthermore, we reaffirm that a just and comprehensive peace can only be achieved by upholding international legitimacy and relevant United Nations resolutions. In this regard, we consider the attempts by the Israeli government to undermine the terms of reference of the Middle East peace process which started in Madrid as a serious obstacle to the realization of peace. We welcome the liberation of the Lebanese territories from the Israeli occupation and call for an end to Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

5. We reaffirm our support to the Korean people to reunify their homeland in accordance with the three principles set forth in the North-South Joint Statement on 4 July, 1972 and through dialogue and negotiations on the basis of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Co-operation and Exchange between the North and South concluded in February 1992. We welcome the North-South talks held at the highest level in Pyongyang on June 2000, and express the hope that the fulfillment of the North-South Joint Declaration would contribute towards promoting peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and surrounding area and achieve the reunification of Korea.

6. Recognising the importance of North-South partnership and dialogue, we welcome the recent series of dialogues culminating in the meeting of Foreign Ministers at Miyazaki, Japan. We welcome further the meeting of the Chairs of NAM, G-77, OAU and the Heads of State or Government of the Group of Eight (G8) held prior to the G8 Summit in Okinawa, Japan. We appreciate the growing formalization of the process of consultation between the developing and developed world at the levels of Heads of State or Government, Ministers, and senior officials, and emphasise that this partnership and dialogue should strengthen intergovernmental cooperation between North and South.

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Security Council

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Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 23 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that on 28 August 2000 the Iraqi vessel *Juan* was subjected to an act of piracy on the part of the American naval forces stationed in the Arabian gulf. These forces broke the vessel's doors and portholes and destroyed tables, chairs and glass panes. They also assaulted the captain and crew and stole their money.

I should be grateful if you would intervene with the Government of the United States to have it immediately cease these acts of hostility, which constitute a violation of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of international law. The Republic of Iraq reserves the legally recognized right to be compensated for the damage incurred as a result of these hostile acts, according to the principle of international responsibility.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-70739 (E) 241000 241000

United Nations S/2000/1023

Security Council

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25 October 2000

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1311 (2000) of 28 July 2000, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 31 January 2001 and requested me to report to it three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution. It provides an update on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since my report of 17 July 2000 (S/2000/697).

2. The Mission continues to be headed by my Special Representative for Georgia, Dieter Boden, who is assisted in this task by the Chief Military Observer, Major General Anis Ahmed Bajwa (Pakistan). The strength of UNOMIG, as at 16 October 2000, stood at 103 military observers (see annex).

II. Political aspects

3. On 5 September 2000, I met with the President of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze, who had travelled to United Nations Headquarters in connection with the Millennium Summit. We discussed issues related to the comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.

4. During the reporting period, my Special Representative, in cooperation with the Russian Federation as facilitator, the members of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General for Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), continued his efforts to move the peace process forward, at the same time addressing the issue of the future constitutional status of Abkhazia, the improvement of the security situation, the return of refugees, economic rehabilitation and confidence-building measures. The period was characterized by a series of bilateral consultations chaired by my Special Representative on key aspects of the political settlement, confidence-building contacts between the two sides in a variety of fields and concrete steps to reinvigorate the machinery of the Coordinating Council mechanism, including the Council's three working groups. This included the revival of Working Group I on security issues, which convened twice during the reporting period, as well as separate visits to Sukhumi by the heads of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme in Georgia, in their capacity as coordinators of Working Group II on refugees and internally displaced persons, and of Working Group III on social and economic questions, respectively, for consultations with the Abkhaz side. Efforts of the Friends of the Secretary-General, including visits by my Special Representative to capitals, to arrive at a coordinated draft document addressing basic principles for the distribution of competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi (see S/2000/697, para. 5) have not yet succeeded.

5. On 6 and 7 August 2000 in Tbilisi, and again on 20 August in Sukhumi, my Special Representative chaired consultations between the Georgian Minister for Special Affairs, Malkhaz Kakabadze and Anri Jergenia, the personal representative of Abkhaz leader Vladislav Ardzinba, on the basis of the Protocol signed on 11 July 2000 at the tenth session of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz

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sides in Sukhumi (see S/2000/697, para. 8). The Protocol called upon the two sides to finalize the draft Protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali district and measures for economic rehabilitation and the draft Agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of hostilities. Although the Georgian side put forward new versions of both draft documents, which have been on the negotiating table in some form since June 1998, disagreement between the two sides persisted. The consultations also included broader discussions of central aspects of a comprehensive political settlement. During the visit to Tblisi, President Shevardnadze received Mr. Jergenia and both sides gave assurances of their commitment to resolve the outstanding issues constructively and exclusively through peaceful means.

6. On the basis of the Protocol, both sides submitted to my Special Representative proposals concerning further work in the field of confidence-building measures, with a view to preparing for the third Meeting on Confidence-building Measures to be convened in Yalta at the end of November 2000, at the invitation of the Government of Ukraine.

7. Meanwhile, my Special Representative and UNOMIG continue to provide good offices and substantial logistical support for a wide array of concrete cooperation projects between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides. During the September 2000 visit to Tbilisi by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Government of Georgia agreed to a request by the Abkhaz side that UNESCO consider funding the renovation of cultural monuments located in Abkhazia. On 28 and 29 September in Sukhumi, the United Nations facilitated the first contact between Georgian and Abkhaz technical experts, who met with their Russian colleagues to seek a solution to the problem of safe storage of the radioactive materials currently located at the Physico-technical Institute in Sukhumi. On 5 and 6 October 2000, on the basis of a long-standing agreement between the two sides, a delegation from the European Commission visited the Inguri power station and dam to concretize plans for their repair. In a continuation of a project begun during the last reporting period (see S/2000/697, para. 9), the Director of the Georgian National Library, Levan Berdzenishvili, gathered further materials to present to the Abkhaz side. On the basis of an agreement between the leaders of the two sides, the third round of restoration of films shot at various times during the last century in Abkhazia was completed, with financing by the Government of Germany. Many of these projects were also facilitated by the Georgian/Abkhaz Coordination Commission and its Executive Secretary, Zurab Lakerbaia.

8. On 22 September 2000, the respective ministers of education of the two sides met in Sukhumi to discuss plans for cooperation in improving education in the Gali district and resolving the matter of the language of education used in schools. On 9 October 2000, the Abkhaz de facto Minister of Health travelled to Tbilisi and met her counterpart to discuss potential collaboration; they were received by President Shevardnadze.

III. Operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

9. The United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia continues to perform its mandate by means of daily ground patrols originating from mission headquarters in Sukhumi and the two sector headquarters in Gali and Zugdidi, as well as through frequent helicopter patrols. In this way, UNOMIG military observers are able to cover regularly the entire area of responsibility of the Mission, with the exception of the Georgian-controlled upper part of the Kodori Valley, which was only accessed twice by mission personnel during the reporting period.

10. After extensive consultations in the aftermath of the October 1999 and June 2000 hostage-taking incidents in the upper Kodori Valley, the Government of Georgia assured UNOMIG in early August that the necessary security conditions now existed to resume helicopter patrolling of the valley. In order to assess the situation, the Chief Military Observer led a helicopter patrol to the upper part of the valley on 12 and 13 August and, together with Georgian Minister of Defence David Tevzadze, attended the inauguration of the new head of administration in the area. In meetings with UNOMIG on that occasion, the local population welcomed the prospect of a renewed UNOMIG presence in the valley. A further patrol was carried out on 19 September and there are plans to visit the area initially at least once a month.

11. This positive development in the Kodori Valley took place as the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) prepares

to open a new checkpoint on the ceasefire line between the upper Kodori Valley and the Abkhaz-controlled lower part, another development which should enhance general security in the area and improve freedom of movement for UNOMIG patrols. It is hoped that the checkpoint may also become the venue for regular meetings between representatives of the upper Kodori Valley, the Abkhaz side, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force.

12. On 20 August in Sukhumi and on 4 October in Tbilisi, the Chief Military Observer chaired sessions of Working Group I of the Coordinating Council dealing with security issues, with the participation of representatives of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides and of the CIS peacekeeping force. The sessions focused on the implementation of the specific security agreements listed in the Protocol to the 3 May 2000 high-level meeting in Gali (see S/2000/697, paras. 7 and 8) and on improving the functioning and efficacy of the Joint Fact-finding Group. Among the measures discussed, and later carried out on the ground, were the verification by UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force of the strength of the respective security personnel of the two sides in the security zone and the establishment of better communications between the heads of Georgian and Abkhaz law enforcement agencies in the security zone.

13. Although attendance became sporadic, the Joint Fact-finding Group continued to convene on a weekly basis throughout the reporting period, despite rising frustration on all sides with the lack of progress on specific cases.

14. In a ceremony held on 22 September, my Special Representative and Abkhaz de facto Prime Minister Viacheslav Tsugba officially opened a bridge located along the main trunk road through the conflict zone, which had been renovated as part of the UNOMIG engineering programme in support of the Mission's patrolling tasks. A number of road surface repairs and road reconstruction projects were also completed during the reporting period, and projects in the Kodori Valley and on the road leading to the Inguri hydro-electric power station are under way.

IV. Situation on the ground

15. The general situation in the zone of conflict remained calm but unstable during the reporting period. Some improvement in the security climate may be attributed in part to the reactivation of Working Group I within the framework of the Coordinating Council (see para. 12 above), and the increasing cooperation of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in implementing agreements reached within that format. In the Gali sector, the usual summer lull in partisan and criminal activity has been particularly noticeable in 2000. However, the undercurrent of endemic lawlessness continued, and the hazelnut harvest was the trigger for a sudden rise in armed robberies, primarily in the Gali security zone. Many of these robberies appear to be organized actions carried out with the tacit acceptance of some local officials. Fourteen people were killed and 22 injured in ambushes and shootings during the harvest season. In an attempt to improve the security climate, the Abkhaz administration of the Gali district increased militia patrolling and formed additional village guards. In addition, the CIS peacekeeping force introduced daily armoured patrols, as had often been suggested by UNOMIG, to provide security and escort local residents bringing large quantities of hazelnuts to collection points. While these initiatives had some positive impact, they could not address the underlying reasons for the general climate of insecurity.

16. At the peak of the hazelnut harvest season, tens of thousands of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district were in full-time residence in the area despite precarious security and living conditions. The start of the academic year in September usually brings migrants, primarily women and children, back across the ceasefire line to the Zugdidi area; the magnitude of this migration in 2000 will depend on the extent to which Gali district schools are able to find the resources to open, and on whether the Abkhaz side musters the requisite political will to resolve the problem of the language of education in the schools.

17. In the Zugdidi sector, the appearance of several notorious figures from the criminal and rebel underworlds gave rise to concern at the overall political and security climate in which UNOMIG is operating. On 12 September 2000, Georgian police in Zugdidi arrested Dato Shengelia, the leader of a partisan group (the so-called "Forest Brothers") and a reputed organized crime figure in the zone of conflict. The arrest may be related to agreements reached by the Georgian and Abkhaz sides within the framework of the Coordinating Council to combat crime in the

security zone. Meanwhile, Badri Zarandia, a leader of the group that took UNOMIG members hostage in Zugdidi in February 1998, resurfaced and made threatening demands to the Government of Georgia for the release from prison of some of his allies.

18. In July, Georgian police conducted an operation against Colonel Akaki Eliava in western Georgia. Colonel Eliava, who had remained at large after staging an unsuccessful armed mutiny against the Government of Georgia in October 1998, was killed during the action. After his death, his supporters publicly threatened to abduct UNOMIG personnel in order to pressure the Government of Georgia to release other members of Eliava's group. On the advice of Minister of Internal Affairs Kakha Targamadze, UNOMIG suspended operations in the Zugdidi area for a few days until the tension was defused.

V. Security situation

19. The security and safety of UNOMIG personnel remain the highest priority for the Mission. During the reporting period, a number of robberies occurred in the living quarters of UNOMIG local and international staff, particularly in the Zugdidi area. Generally, the security situation remains sufficiently under control for UNOMIG to carry out its mandate satisfactorily, but not to the extent that the security measures instituted in May 1998 can be lifted.

VI. Cooperation with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States

20. Cooperation between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force remains close. It includes, most importantly, security back-up on the ground by the peacekeeping force, as well as active collaboration in the context of the weekly quadripartite meetings and in Working Group I on security issues. As mentioned earlier, the CIS peacekeeping force responded favourably to encouragement by UNOMIG to increase its patrolling of the Gali security zone during the harvest season, in order to improve the security situation in the region.

VII. Humanitarian situation and human rights

21. During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation in Abkhazia, Georgia remained unsatisfactory, with large segments of the population depending on humanitarian assistance for their well-being, while facing serious problems of food security, accommodation and shelter, sanitation and access to health care. The continued deterioration of the infrastructure and the lack of economic development exacerbate the problems, as does the precarious security situation.

22. Humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations continue to provide vital assistance to the vulnerable population of Abkhazia, Georgia. Halo Trust continues to expand its mine-clearing operations, and its mine-awareness training. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and *Acción contra el Hambre* (ACH) continue to address the issue of food security through their canteens and food distribution programmes. In addition, ICRC has several programmes addressing needs in the health-care sector. ACH has begun to develop some transitional assistance programmes by providing limited agricultural inputs. *Première Urgence* has resumed its operations and intends to rehabilitate the accommodations of vulnerable segments of the population. *Médecins sans Frontières*-France (MSF) continues its tuberculosis programme and plans to expand it to the prisons. In addition, MSF continues to provide medical assistance through mobile teams. It should be noted that parts of the Gali district and the Kodori Valley have received little or no humanitarian assistance in the reporting period, owing to perceived mine and security threats.

23. At the request of my Special Representative, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) carried out consultations with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides to explore the possibility of reanimating Working Group II on refugees and internally displaced persons, within the framework of the Coordinating Council. In September, UNHCR conducted a preliminary assessment of needs among spontaneous returnees to the Gali district, and concluded that a limited resumption of protection monitoring has now become necessary in view of the size of the returnee population. UNHCR remains ready to provide such reintegration assistance, provided that

the Abkhaz and Georgian sides agree on tangible measures to improve the security situation and that the necessary donor support is forthcoming.

24. During the reporting period, the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi, although still understaffed, increased its activities. It continued to provide advisory services to the local population, encourage the development of non-governmental organizations and to monitor places of detention in Abkhazia, Georgia. In August, the office published Abkhaz language translations of two United Nations fact sheets, entitled "Discrimination against women: the Convention and the Committee" and "Methods of combating torture". Efforts to obtain the Abkhaz side's consent to the opening of a branch of the human rights office in Gali continue. Such a step would have to be integrated into the overall United Nations-led peace process and would require an improved environment. I have discussed prospects of the strengthened cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in the field of promotion of human rights, in particular in Abkhazia, Georgia, with the Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE on 11 September 2000.

25. On 15 August, Zurab Achba, a legal assistant to the human rights office, was shot and killed in Sukhumi. Mr. Achba was widely known and respected, both for his professionalism in the field of jurisprudence and his personal commitment to the cause of protection and promotion of human rights. My Special Representative has received the commitment of the Abkhaz side to keep UNOMIG fully informed about the course of the investigation in this crime, although these assurances have not been fully kept.

VIII. Social and economic aspects

26. The low level of rainfall in eastern Georgia during the spring and summer of 2000 has negatively affected the wheat and sunflower harvests. In response to an appeal by President Shevardnadze, a joint mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme visited the area in early August and concluded that the 2000 cereal production was 44 per cent below the average of the past five years. As a result, food aid to the most affected population in six regions of eastern Georgia — some 700,000 persons — will be required for eight months, at an approximate cost of $50 million. In addition, the Mission noted that subsistence farmers will not have the capacity to purchase the winter wheat seeds and related agricultural inputs, diesel fuel, pesticide and fertilizers required for the next planting season, the cost of which is estimated at some $15 million.

IX. Observations

27. It is encouraging that the two sides, with direct support from President Shevardnadze and Mr. Ardzinba, have demonstrated a willingness to engage, in a restricted format under the chairmanship of my Special Representative, in detailed talks on key aspects of a political settlement. However, the lack of progress so far on the critical issue of defining the status of Abkhazia within the state of Georgia is deeply regrettable. I appeal to both sides, and particularly to the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond this impasse. Negotiations on the draft paper on basic principles for the distribution of competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, which will be presented to the parties by my Special Representative and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, must be the next step. In this context, it is imperative that the members of the group of Friends seek and reach as soon as possible a shared position on the draft paper which takes into account the Security Council's view that any solution to the conflict has to be based on the territorial integrity of Georgia.

28. The late summer harvest season brought with it what appears to be the largest spontaneous return of population to the Gali district since the end of the war in 1993. It is disturbing that this substantial de facto returnee population continues to live in an undefined and insecure state, and that it should continue to endure daily social and economic hardship, insufficient protection of its human rights and a continuing lack of appropriate representation in local administrative structures. The two sides should treat the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, first of all to the Gali district, as a matter of the most urgent humanitarian concern, engage in genuine negotiations with each other to resolve concrete aspects of the matter and not link this issue to other political matters.

29. The increasing vitality of the Coordinating Council mechanism as the central element of the Geneva peace process is commendable. I am pleased to see the active rejuvenation of Working Group I on

security issues and I call upon both sides to cooperate with my Special Representative in his efforts to revive Working Groups II and III as well. Close integration of the Working Groups with the Council itself, wherein the Groups convene regularly and make proposals for possible adoption at a higher level by the Council, would be constructive and would broaden the political base on which to build a comprehensive political solution.

30. I welcome the readiness expressed by the Georgian and Abkhaz sides to accept the invitation by the Government of Ukraine to the third Meeting on Confidence-building Measures, to be held in Yalta in late November. The meeting is intended to establish and build contacts between the sides in various fields and to foster the public climate necessary for an eventual settlement of the conflict. Both sides should prepare actively for the event and be ready to take decisions that will improve confidence and contribute to the overall peace effort.

31. I take this opportunity to remind both sides that the provision of security, for the local population and for UNOMIG, is primarily their responsibility. They should, as a minimum, implement those measures that were agreed upon within the framework of the Coordinating Council, and in particular cooperate in combating crime and improving the work of their respective law enforcement agencies. They should also work closely with UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force to improve the functioning of the Joint Fact-finding Group, so that it may make a real contribution to the improvement of security conditions in the zone of conflict.

32. The recent assurances by the Government of Georgia that it will provide proper security conditions in the Kodori Valley so that UNOMIG may carry out its mandate are most welcome. It is still necessary that the perpetrators of the October 1999 and June 2000 hostage-taking incidents in the Kodori Valley be brought to justice.

33. In conclusion, I commend the leadership and the men and women of UNOMIG for their dedication and professionalism in carrying their duties in difficult and, at times, dangerous circumstances.

Annex

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia: contributions as at 16 October 2000

Country	*Military observers*
Albania	1
Austria	5
Bangladesh	7
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Egypt	3
France	3
Germany	10
Greece	4
Hungary	7
Indonesia	4
Jordan	6
Pakistan	7*
Poland	4
Republic of Korea	3
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	5
Switzerland	4
Turkey	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
Uruguay	3
United States of America	2
Total	**103**

* Including the Chief Military Observer.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
UNOMIG DEPLOYMENT
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA MONUG
РАЗВЕРТЫВАНИЕ МООННГ
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNOMIG
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Caucasus Mountains
Gantiadi
Gagra
Pitsunda
Gudauta
Novyy Afon
Sukhumi
Gulripsh
Dranda
Pskhu
Kyemo Azhara
Omarishara
Amtkel
Lata
Otap
Tqvarchal
Mesira
Khashi
Okumi
Ochamchira
Tsalenjikha
Zemo Bargevi
Gali
Nabakevi
Pichori
Anaklia
Zugdidi
Kahati
Khobi
Senaki
Tskhaltubo
Poti
Samtredia
Kutaisi
Lentekhi
Khvanchkara
Kvaisi
Ambrolauri
Tqibuli
Mleta
Passanauri
Chiatura
Kurta
Tskhinvali
Akhalgori
Zestaponi
Supsa
Chokhatauri
Khashuri
Gori
Dusheti
Ozurgeti
Kobuleti
Bakhmaro
Borjomi
Mtskheta
Tbilisi
Batumi
Khulo
Akhaltsikhe
Vale
Marneuli
TURKEY
Mission HQ
Sector HQ
Sector HQ
Liaison office
Team base (closed)
Security zone (SZ)
Restricted weapons zone (RWZ)

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Security Council

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Letter dated 24 October 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 23 August to 22 September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-71074 (E) 261000

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (23 August-22 September), there were approximately 45,000 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) deployed in theatre, with no major changes in deployments since the last report.

Security

2. In the run-up to and during the elections held on 24 September in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, KFOR maintained a safe and secure environment in the province.

3. The situation in Kosovo remained tense over the reporting period, with a number of violent incidents related either to ethnic tension or to the forthcoming municipal elections.

4. Incidents of harassment and intimidation continued, the majority directed against Kosovo Serbs. There were a number of arson attacks on unoccupied Kosovo Serb houses in Orahovac (Multinational brigade (MNB (South)) at the end of August, although there were no injuries. On 17 September, two grenade attacks in Gnjilane (MNB (East)) resulted in the death of one Kosovo Serb. On 20 September, further grenades were thrown into two Kosovo Serb properties in Gnjilane, but without causing injuries.

5. Mitrovica (MNB (North)) remained tense throughout the period, with several reported incidents of intimidation against non-Kosovo Serbs in the north of the town. In the aftermath of the closure by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of the Zvecan smelter plant near Mitrovica, between 100 and 3,000 Kosovo Serbs held regular demonstrations outside the plant. All gatherings were calm, the crowds dispersing peacefully on each occasion.

6. On 18 September KFOR troops conducted a successful search operation in Gracanica (MNB (Centre)) which resulted in the detention of six people for questioning by UNMIK. During the operation, weapons, ammunition and a quantity of explosives and detonators were seized by KFOR troops.

7. During the last week of August there were a number of incidents of violence and intimidation against members of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) party. On 10 September a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the house of the regional LDK spokesman in Prizren in MNB (South). There were no injuries.

8. On 23 August, two KFOR soldiers were wounded when rifle grenades were fired from a passing car in the town of Vucitrn (MNB (North)). The attack was thought to be linked to an earlier incident when two Kosovo Albanians were shot by KFOR soldiers. In response to the attack, KFOR increased local force protection.

9. On 19 September, a KFOR checkpoint north of Djakovica (MNB West)) was attacked by automatic weapons fire. KFOR troops returned fire, but the perpetrators escaped by car. There were no injuries.

10. Throughout the period, KFOR troops continued to uncover and confiscate caches of weapons, ammunition and explosives. Confiscated weapons are being destroyed as part of the commercial destruction programme. Owing to technical problems with the furnace at the Obilic factory, only 65 weapons were destroyed between 20 August and 19 September. Destruction of weapons there recommenced on 29 September. The total number of weapons destroyed since the commercial weapons destruction programme began on 19 April is 4,163.

Illegal border activity

11. KFOR troops continued to provide appropriate control of Kosovo's internal boundaries and external borders, and recognized crossing points. All but two of the recognized crossing points within each MNB into the ground safety zone remain closed. On 3 September, three Kosovo Albanians were arrested for attempting illegally to cross the border at the Morina South border crossing point in MNB (South). Six others were arrested on 5 September for a similar attempt.

12. There were continued reports of paramilitary activities being conducted by the "Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac" in and around Dobrosin in the ground safety zone.

Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) — arms embargo

13. Although KFOR operations continue to result in weapons seizures, there have been no reported violations of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998).

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

14. The number of incidents of non-compliance by the Kosovo Protection Corps decreased over the period, with only six cases reported, mainly related to illegal weapon and ammunition offences. To date, the Joint Security Executive Committee has considered 65 cases of acts of non-compliance by the Corps.

15. The engagement of the Kosovo Protection Force in humanitarian work projects increased over the period, and at the end of the reporting period there were almost 400 members involved in 30 projects.

16. The Army (VJ) and security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain generally compliant with the terms of the military technical agreement and continue to be cooperative in their dealings with KFOR.

Cooperation with international organizations

17. KFOR continued to provide regular assistance on request to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo on a daily basis.

18. As noted above, KFOR ensured that UNMIK was given comprehensive assistance during the conduct of the elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

19. On 19 September 2,449 police officers of the Kosovo Police School were deployed throughout Kosovo in support of the UNMIK police force.

Return of refugees and displaced persons

20. During the month of August there were 12,729 organized voluntary returns, mostly Kosovo Albanian. Since the beginning of January 2000, there have been a total of 66,039 organized returns, again mostly Kosovo Albanian. Approximately 200,000 Kosovo Serbs and 30,000 to 40,000 other ethnic minorities remain displaced within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Outlook

21. The security situation in the province is expected to remain relatively stable but tense, with low-level violence likely to increase in the run-up to the elections scheduled for 28 October.

United Nations A/ES-10/40–S/2000/1025

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

In follow-up of my letters to you, dated from 29 September to 23 October 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015), I am once again compelled to inform you that Israel, the occupying Power, continues its military campaign of terror against the Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. The continuing excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces, using all sorts of heavy weaponry against the Palestinian people, has resulted in more casualties. Yesterday alone three more Palestinians died, including two children under the age of 18 years, and about 50 were injured by bullets. (Names of martyrs are annexed.)

It has become very clear that Israel, the occupying Power, is persisting with its campaign of terror against the Palestinian people in total violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949. It continues to do so in blatant disregard of the understandings reached at Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, and in total disregard of Security Council resolution 1322 (2000) and General Assembly resolution ES-10/7 of the tenth emergency special session. These ongoing actions and measures being taken by Israel, the occupying Power, make it obvious that it is not heeding the calls made in both of the above-mentioned resolutions.

In the light of the above, there is a clear and urgent need for the international community to provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. This need was emphasized by the Extraordinary Summit of the League of Arab States, which was held at Cairo, Egypt, on 21 and 22 October 2000. We call upon the Security Council to urgently convene a meeting to consider the situation and to establish a United Nations protection force to be dispatched into the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, with the aim of providing much-needed protection for the Palestinian civilian population.

00-70954 (E) 251000

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Names of the martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem

(Tuesday, 24 October 2000)

1. Eyad Osama Shaath (12 years old) (from wounds on 21 October 2000)
2. Nidal Mohammed Al-Dbeki (12 years old)
3. Nimer Yussef Marei

United Nations S/2000/1026

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 24 October 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions established by the Security Council in resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000, as agreed by the members of the Committee at its 27th meeting, held on 23 October 2000.

I would be grateful if this report were circulated to members of the Security Council for their information and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Paul **Heinbecker**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola

00-71086 (E) 271000

Annex

Letter dated 16 October 2000 from the Chairman of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

I have pleasure in submitting to the Committee the interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) (see appendix).

(*Signed*) Juan **Larrain**
Chairman
Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions

Appendix

Interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions established by the Security Council in resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000

Introduction

This interim report is being submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000 and subsequent related decisions, by which the Council requested that a report be provided by 18 October 2000 by the Monitoring Mechanism established to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of measures contained in Security Council resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) on sanctions against UNITA.

The Mechanism will be presenting its final report before the conclusion of the mandate, which will be in January 2001, due to the delay in nominating members of the Mechanism.

Immediately following the nomination of its members on 12 July 2000, the Monitoring Mechanism (herein after referred to as the Mechanism) held its first meeting at the United Nations Headquarters on the 20th and 21st July 2000. During this meeting, the Mechanism received detailed briefings from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, as well as from the United Nations Secretariat. The Mechanism also received some of the information gathered by the previous Panel of Experts.

After a preliminary study of the information made available to it, the Mechanism outlined its programme of work. The Mechanism decided to give high priority to tracing sanctions violations in the areas of arms, military equipment, diamonds and finances, travel and representation.

The Mechanism also decided to seek the cooperation of INTERPOL to conduct an in-depth intelligence analysis of available information with a view to identifying UNITA's support networks and links to organized crime, as well as developing leads to be followed up. This analysis is considered of vital importance in tracking down some of the individuals and entities cited in the previous Panels report and any new ones that may emerge in the process of the current investigation. A working session between the Strategic and Operational Unit of the General Secretariat of INTERPOL and the Mechanism is scheduled to take place

in New York on 26 and 27 October 2000 to examine the preliminary outcome of the intelligence analysis.

The Mechanism considered it imperative to schedule an early visit to Angola immediately following its establishment in order to seek the cooperation of the Angolan authorities in the pursuance of its mandate. Based on the findings of the previous Panel of Experts and the written responses received from Member States cited in the report with regard to violations of the measures against UNITA, the Mechanism also considered it important to schedule early visits to these countries to collect additional information, follow up on leads and elicit those countries' cooperation in the current investigation. In view of the large number of countries to be visited and in order to speed up its work, the Mechanism decided to set up two teams in accordance with areas of expertise, as necessary. It was also agreed that at least two members of the Mechanism should be available at any one point before a visit could be undertaken.

The Mechanism agreed to use strict evidentiary standards in its investigations and to put allegations to those concerned, to allow them to exert their right of reply. It also decided that urgent recommendations would be brought to the attention of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 864 (1993) as soon as practicable rather than holding on to them until the Mechanism's final report.

The Mechanism was also of the view that in the execution of its mandate, it was important for it to sensitize international public opinion on its role in particular and the Security Council sanctions against UNITA in general. In this regard, the Mechanism is seeking to create a website where information on the work of the Mechanism as well as contact addresses could easily be accessed. On 11 September 2000, the Chairman of the Mechanism appeared in a joint press conference with the Chairmen of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola and the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone in order to highlight the inclusion in the United Nations General Assembly agenda of the item: "The Role of Diamonds in Fueling Conflicts". A pamphlet on conflict diamonds was prepared and distributed during the press conference. Other media initiatives will be considered as necessary.

The Mechanism committed itself to holding regular consultations with Panels of Experts working on similar issues and to keeping the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola informed of its work as and when necessary.

In accordance with its work programme, the Mechanism has, during the period under review, visited the following countries for consultations: Angola, South Africa, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Rwanda, Namibia, Botswana, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, and Romania. It also attended the World Diamond Congress held in Antwerp from 17-18 July 2000 and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCO) meeting held in Blantyre, Malawi from 4-6 August 2000. The Mechanism also visited the Headquarters of the Southern African Development Community in Gaborone (Botswana) where it held discussions with the Acting Executive Secretary. The Mechanism could not visit Zambia as planned as the dates were not convenient to the Zambian authorities. This visit, however, remains high on the Mechanism's list of priorities and will be undertaken as soon as possible. The Mechanism also intends to visit:

- the Headquarters of Wassenaar to consult on the possible harmonization of end user certificates;
- the World Customs Organization to discuss issues relating to the sanctions on diamonds;
- ECOWAS to discuss the strengthening of the implementation of the arms travel and representation sanctions in the sub-region.

The information available to the Mechanism on the military situation in Angola points to a serious weakening of UNITA's operational capabilities, particularly following the fall of its major strongholds in Andulo and Bailundo. It is generally accepted that the sanctions, combined with military factors on the ground, are seriously hampering UNITA's capacity. The recent shift in Savimbi's military strategy from conventional to guerilla warfare, from the use of heavy artillery to light weapons is an indication of this contextual change. It is clear that UNITA still has the resources to pursue guerrilla warfare, though the scope of these remains to be correctly assessed.

Arms and military equipment

Security Council resolutions prohibit all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related materiel and military assistance including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts. Member States of the United Nations are required to prevent nationals, flag vessels and aircraft from engaging in such activities (resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and subsequent resolutions). Also prohibited is the provision to UNITA of motorized vehicles, or ground or waterborne transportation services (resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998).

The Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1237 (1999) concluded in its report S/2000/203 that UNITA was able to import large quantities of arms and military equipment mainly as a result of four key factors, namely: the availability of purchasing power (funds generated by conflict diamonds), the willingness of certain countries to provide their end user certificates to UNITA and to facilitate the passage of arms and military equipment through their territory to UNITA, the willingness of some arms exporting countries to sell weapons with little regard as to where those arms would actually end up and the largely unregulated activity of international arms brokers and intermediaries.

During its visits to Togo, Burkina Faso, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania, the Mechanism pursued the leads uncovered by the previous Panel and gathered additional information with regard to procedures and practices in the import and export of arms, the issuance and verification of end user certificates, air cargo transportation, transit, landing facilities, international arms brokers and their intermediaries. Very serious discrepancies still exist in the information received from arms exporting and importing countries cited in the previous Panel's report with regard to the end user certificates and related shipments made during the period 1996 to 1999. The Mechanism has requested additional information from both sides with the view to clarifying these discrepancies.

In Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania, the Mechanism was informed of these countries' current and comprehensive efforts to strengthen the implementation of sanctions, by putting in place the necessary legal framework as well as creating mechanisms to govern various aspects of the export of arms and dual use goods. The arms exporting countries informed the Mechanism of their difficulties in dealing with the African countries cited in the Panel's report due to lack of verification systems in these countries. Togo and Burkina Faso also informed the Mechanism that Inter-Ministerial Committees had been put in place to improve the implementation of Security Council sanctions against UNITA on their respective territories. The full effect of these measures will be closely followed by the Mechanism.

The previous Panel identified arms brokers and their intermediaries as playing an important role in the procurement of arms by UNITA. The Mechanism is in the process of developing a project to profile these arms brokers with the cooperation of Interpol, particularly in the area of intelligence gathering.

In view of the important role of air transportation in the violations of sanctions against UNITA, the Mechanism is similarly developing profiles of the major cargo companies cited in the previous Panel's report with the view to exploring ways and means of strengthening the implementation of the sanctions against UNITA in this area. The Mechanism is in consultation with IATA and ICAO and their affiliate bodies on possible further cooperation. Similarly, the Mechanism will endeavour to collect information regarding the insurance companies providing policy cover for aircraft suspected of violating the sanctions.

In the light of the contextual change from conventional to guerilla warfare, it appears that the need for petroleum and petroleum products on the part of UNITA is currently lessened. However, the Mechanism continues to pay attention to possible violations in this area. In the course of a visit to the SADC Secretariat, the Mechanism was informed that the relevant sectorial committee is currently studying the recommendations of the previous Panel. The Mechanism is expecting to receive an interim report by December 2000.

Representation and Travel

Security Council resolutions prohibit the entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of UNITA and of adult members of their immediate families in accordance with Security Council resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997. In addition, Member States of the United Nations are required to suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families. Also prohibited, with certain specifically limited exceptions are all official contacts with the UNITA leadership in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended (resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998).

The report of the Panel of Experts underlines the very close links between the different aspects of UNITA's military and strategic procurement, its diamond dealings and financial operations and the ability of UNITA personnel to travel and conduct the organization's business abroad. The Mechanism cannot over-emphasize the importance it attaches to this analysis and to the implementation of the sanctions against UNITA representation and the travel of UNITA personnel. The Mechanism would argue that these sanctions are even more important today, due to the present situation in Angola.

The Panel described the role of UNITA representatives abroad and how they are still allowed to travel freely in certain countries. This overview and the additional information provided by Governments and others following the report

have formed the basis of the work presently being undertaken by the Mechanism. In view of the fact that the list of designated UNITA officials and their adult family members constitutes the basis for the measures to be taken by States, the Monitoring Mechanism has paid special attention to the procedures to be followed in order to maintain a correct and up-to-date list. It will continue to focus on this, since it is evident that much has to be done to improve the quality, accuracy and relevance of the list. The role of the Secretariat, as defined in the guidelines of the Sanctions Committee, is very important in this regard.

The Mechanism considers that the quality of the list depends to a large extent on the information that the Member States can provide. The Government of Angola is obviously particularly important in this regard. There can be no doubt that senior UNITA officials are still present in several countries, be they included in the list or not. The Mechanism is of the view that Governments could assist the work of the Sanctions Committee if they are proactive in bringing this information forward.

By the terms of the mandatory sanctions established by the Security Council under its relevant resolutions, the responsibility for implementing the sanctions is placed upon States. In order to fulfill this task, States need appropriate information made available to them. An up-to-date, accurate and informative list is the most important tool to achieve this.

However, the fact that the list at present does not include as much data as could be desired should not prevent States from putting in place appropriate mechanisms aimed at controlling the movement of the persons included in the UN list.

During missions carried out by the Monitoring Mechanism, Governments were frequently asked whether appropriate measures have been put in place to implement this aspect of the Council sanctions. The responses have varied from those who claimed not to have received the UN list, to those who said that the list was of too poor quality to be of use. Of the African countries visited, the Mechanism noted that the UN list only existed in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa.

The government of Burkina Faso has issued an Executive Order, number 2000/0030, of 5 April 2000, prohibiting the access of all Angolan nationals into the country, except for those on official missions. UNITA officials and their family members do not however, on the whole, use Angolan passports.

The Mechanism is of the view that one area that needs to be looked into is the movement of UNITA senior officials within the European Schengen countries and how that can be controlled. The Mechanism will be exploring what is feasible in this area during its visits to some European countries. With regard to the issuance of ECOWAS travel documents to senior UNITA officials, something that has clearly facilitated their circumvention of the sanctions, the Mechanism is consulting with ECOWAS Secretariat concerning this matter.

During its visit to Angola in July 2000, the Mechanism received information that 56 UNITA officials and their dependents said to have been expelled from Togo, when actually they were only moved to the outskirts of Lomé for the duration of the OAU Summit. The Mechanism also had an opportunity to interview in Luanda a UNITA defector, George Kassesse, whose name was also included on the Togolese list. Kassesse presented himself as a former student and assistant "in the UNITA embassy" in Lomé. He told the Mechanism that he was one of the 56 moved out of Lomé to the northern part of the country during this period.

However, during its visit to Togo, the Mechanism was informed that the 56 UNITA officials and their dependents had been expelled to the neighboring countries of Ghana and Benin. A copy of decree number 00-467 of 20 May 2000 containing the names of 56 family members of senior UNITA officials expelled by the Togolese authorities was given to the Mechanism. The Mechanism was also informed that ECOWAS and INTERPOL had been advised of the cancellation of the ECOWAS travel documents held by these UNITA officials and their families. The Mechanism is in the process of verifying the information made available to it with the two neighboring countries cited as the destinations of the said officials and their families.

After the sanctions were put in place prohibiting UNITA's official representation abroad, many countries formally closed UNITA offices on their territories. However, in some countries UNITA's continued presence was assured as the representation offices were immediately transformed into non-governmental organizations (NGOs), institutes or associations. UNITA has managed to a significant extent, to circumvent the sanctions since some States have found it difficult to prohibit these new structures. This problem seems particularly difficult when nationals of the country in question run the structures.

"Commissao de Justica, Paz e Reconciliacao em Angola" is one instance of a suspected front organization for UNITA. It has offices or representatives in Portugal, Italy and in Ireland. The names of the representatives are Joffre Justino,

Adalberto Acosta Junior and Leon Dias, all known to be UNITA officials or at least UNITA spokespersons. Justino carries a Portuguese passport; Leon Dias is an Irish citizen according to information provided by the Irish government. Adalberto Acosta Junior was head of the former UNITA representation in Rome, which was officially closed due to the sanctions. He gave a press conference in Lisbon on September 6 this year, and in reports by both Reuters and IRIN he is referred to as UNITA's chief foreign affairs spokesman. The organizer of the press conference was Joffre Justino. Acosta Junior has given at least one more press conference in Lisbon earlier this year. Due to the problems with the UN list, neither Acosta Junior nor Leon Dias has yet been included. The Sanctions Committee has now been asked to include these three. The Mechanism has asked for clarification from the governments of Portugal and Italy. The response from Italy is pending.

The Mechanism intends to continue the focus on the question of UNITA representations abroad and on ways and means to enforce the sanctions. It should be underlined that the examples given above are not exhaustive.

Diamonds

Security Council resolution 1173 (1998) of 18 June 1998 and subsequent resolutions require Member States to prevent "the direct or indirect import from Angola to their territories of all diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin Regime" established by the Government of Angola. Also prohibited is the export to UNITA controlled territory of "equipment used in mining or mining services". Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) requests that "States hosting diamond markets impose significant penalties for the possession of rough diamonds in contravention of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 1173 (1998) and to develop a system of controls to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 1173 (1998).

This year, Governments and actors within the diamond industry responded to sanctions on UNITA's diamond trading by placing "conflict diamonds" high on the agenda and supporting the development of a system of certification.

The Mechanism attended, as observers, the meeting of the World Diamond Congress held in Antwerp from 17-19 July 2000, during which the diamond industry recognized the necessity of excluding illicit diamonds from the trading systems. The World Federation of Diamond Bourses (WFDB) agreed to set up an International Diamond Board that would have an oversight role in this respect

Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) requests that States hosting diamond markets impose significant penalties for the possession of rough diamonds in contravention of Security Council resolution 1173 (1998). In this regard, the Mechanism notes that Belgium, in particular, is examining the possibility of legislation on such extraterritorial illicit activities by its nationals, to enable prosecution of sanctions violators. The Government of Belgium has also adopted wide-ranging measures to enforce the sanctions and regulate the national diamond industry.

With respect to UNITA's diamond trading, the Panel of Experts report established the critical importance of UNITA's diamond activities in funding its war and in buying external support for the organization. It also noted that rough diamond caches have become the primary means of stockpiling wealth for UNITA.

Despite the embargo on UNITA's diamond trade, the organization continues to mine diamonds and move them to market. Adalberto da Costa, described as UNITA's foreign affairs spokesman told a press conference in Lisbon in September this year that UNITA was mining, albeit in reduced quantities.

The Government of Angola informed the Mechanism that UNITA has opened a new diamond mine in the Malange province. The Mechanism is examining allegations that UNITA holds a considerable stockpile of diamonds. The attention of the Mechanism has been drawn to possible breaches of the sanctions on diamond trading in several countries in recent months and will be following these up.

The Mechanism has met government representatives in several of those African states named as significant to UNITA's diamond trade by the Panel's report. The Mechanism raised the issue of UNITA related diamond exports from their territories with the governments of Rwanda and Uganda during a visit. Neither country has yet imposed controls on the movement of diamonds through its territory. This observation also applies to Burkina Faso. However, the government of Togo has issued an Executive Order banning all transactions of Angolan diamonds not covered by Angolan Government certificate of origin.

The Mechanism will be focusing on UNITA's diamond trade outside Africa, as well as in those African states it has yet to visit. It is clear that international dealers are still prepared to flout sanctions and buy diamonds from UNITA, and that it is very difficult, even for those countries with the will, to prevent diamond smuggling given that the system of controls on the sales on diamonds is not yet in place.

In regard to mining equipment, the Mechanism will liaise with the Angolan and South African governments on a system to ensure that suppliers in South Africa are delivering such equipment to legitimate mining enterprises in Angola and not diverting their flights to UNITA-held areas.

The Government of Angola has addressed the problems in their diamond certification systems that had been outlined in the Panel's report. In January this year, Angola introduced a new properly serial numbered Certificate of Origin, in compliance with the requests for a controllable system of certification. The Certificate is extremely hard to forge or alter. The certification system is now fully operational.

At present one company ASCorp. (Angola Selling Corporation) has the sole right to buy Angola's entire diamond output. The Government of Angola has informed the Mechanism that all of Angola's legitimate diamonds are exported, in the first place, to Antwerp.

Accordingly, Angola now has a checkable export system in which certificated imports of Angolan diamonds into Antwerp are checked against legal exports, to ensure that parcels are not altered in transit. The two signatories to the Certificate of Origin have been designated by the government. The systems for identifying and exporting production from legitimate mines appear to have no discernable loopholes.

Exclusion of UNITA diamonds from the system is based on the registering and licensing of the many artisanal miners and middlemen, a process that is expected to be completed within 60 days, according to the President of ASCorp. The government has created an interdepartmental task force to speed implementation of these controls.

The Mechanism will continue to monitor government's progress in controlling this trade, on which depends its capacity to ensure the exclusion of UNITA diamonds. The Mechanism has no information that UNITA diamonds are being traded into ASCorp, but it is a matter of concern that loopholes be closed.

The responses of governments to the Expert Panel's report and the activities of dealers named there are being followed up through a programme of visits and interviews.

UNITA's finances and assets

Security Council resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998 requires the freezing of all funds and financial resources of UNITA and of its senior officials and their adult family members as designated by the Sanctions Committee dealing with Angola. Member States are required to ensure that such funds and financial resources are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families.

From the information available to date to the Mechanism, we can only conclude that few Member States have started the process of identifying UNITA funds and ensuring that the relevant financial assets are frozen, despite Security Council resolution 1295 (2000), which requests States to work with financial institutions on their territories to develop procedures for identifying funds held by UNITA.

The Mechanism is of the opinion that a specialized study into UNITA's finances and assets should be commissioned. The Mechanism is concerned that UNITA still maintains financial assets abroad, controlled by the organization's most senior representatives.

The Mechanism has begun the process of verifying the nature and location of key UNITA financial networks and bank accounts and their putative handlers. The Mechanism will also be requesting the full co-operation of Member States in identifying transactions that benefit UNITA and in freezing any identified UNITA's assets. Analysis of the data has revealed major clusters of UNITA-related assets in several countries. The Mechanism is developing a list of those suspected of holding UNITA's assets.

Concluding comments and future programme of work

The approach of the Monitoring Mechanism during the first stage of the execution of its mandate has been to actively seek the co-operation of Governments, institutions and other actors with an interest in the Security Council sanctions against UNITA. We believe that a spirit of mutual collaboration is important in finding out how the Security Council imposed sanctions against UNITA have been flouted in the past with impunity. With a view to tightening those loopholes, we are seeking to develop a true spirit of trust and partnership that will have a lasting effect in strengthening the authority of the Security Council and hence underpin respect for the Council's decisions.

In general terms, the responses to the Mechanism have been positive. Indeed, in many cases, there have been clear demonstrations of willingness to implement the sanctions against UNITA and to make them more effective. Nevertheless, there remains a great deal to be done, both on the part of the continuing inquiries to be conducted by the Monitoring Mechanism, and of the continuing co-operation and commitment of Member States on the issue.

The second stage of our work will therefore focus on the tasks and initiatives outlined in this report, as well as to put to the test the spirit of co-operation that has been voiced to us. We will now concentrate on whether those expressions of good intent can be translated into effective action that will diminish the military capability of UNITA to continue to wage war.

In addition to our efforts to engage the cooperation of Member States and inter-governmental organizations alike, the Mechanism is also undertaking an analysis of the procedures currently in place with a view to improving the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA in accordance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000).

In this context, the Mechanism considers that a significant portion of its attention will be devoted to developing proposals that would enable the United Nations not only to strengthen its current role regarding UNITA sanctions, but to encourage it to utilize a more targeted and focused approach aimed at strategic monitoring.

United Nations S/2000/1027

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of October, and on behalf of the member States of the League of Arab States, I refer to the letter addressed to Your Excellency by the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, dated 25 October 2000. I have the honour to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory including Jerusalem and the establishment of a United Nations protection force to be deployed in the occupied Palestinian territory including Jerusalem to provide needed protection to the Palestinian civilian population.

(*Signed*) Said **Hassan**
Permanent Representative of Iraq
Chairman of the Arab Group

00-71013 (E) 251000 251000

United Nations A/55/522-S/2000/1028

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 66 and 67

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

Maintenance of international security

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement of the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries to the South-East European Cooperation Process, done in Skopje on 25 October 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 66 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Naste **Calovski**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-71104 (E) 281000

Annex to the letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Informal summit of the Heads of State and Government of the countries participating in the South-East European Cooperation Process

Joint statement

Upon the invitation of President Boris Trajkovski, we the Heads of State and Government of the participating and the observer countries to the South-East European Cooperation Process, Mr. Emil Constantinescu, Mr. Vojislav Kostunica, Mr. Rexhep Meidani, Mr. Petar Stoyanov, Mr. Bulent Ecevit, Mr. Ljubco Georgievski, Mr. Costas Simitis, Mr. Zivko Radisic and Mr. Goran Granic met at an informal summit in Skopje, on 25 October 2000. Mr. Javier Solana, Secretary-General and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, and Mr. Bodo Hombach, Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, took part in the summit at the invitation of the host.

During the informal summit, we exchanged views on the recent developments in south-eastern Europe, especially in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and their positive impact on the stability and security in the region. Furthermore, we discussed the ongoing process of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and we stated our strong commitment to its early implementation and to the undertaking of joint activities in the forthcoming period.

Welcoming the presence of the newly elected President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Vojislav Kostunica, and considering thus the temporary vacancy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's chair as hereby terminated, we congratulated the entire democratic opposition and citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the recent election victory and we paid tribute to their firm commitment to building democracy in their country. We expressed our full support for the commenced democratic process in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the peaceful transfer of power, believing that this would be of decisive importance for the further development of the country and for the welfare of its citizens. It would also contribute to the overall stabilization of the situation in the region. We strongly encouraged the commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to follow a policy of good-neighbourly relations, reconciliation and mutual understanding in the region, as well as respect for the principle of equality and non-discrimination of all the successor States of the former Yugoslavia in their mutual relations.

In the light of such prospects, we welcomed the recent lifting of sanctions and the proposed inclusion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe.

We believe that the South-East European Cooperation Process as a comprehensive framework for cooperation originating from the region, confirmed by the adoption of the Charter on Good-neighbourliness, Stability, Security and Cooperation in South-Eastern Europe, represents a solid basis for strengthening the

cooperation in the region. We expressed our commitment that the Process would assume a more important role in the future development of the region.

Stressing that Europe cannot be complete without our countries and our nations, we restated our commitment towards the European integration process as our strategic goal and as an inseparable part of the overall political, economic and social development of our countries.

Also, we underscored our commitment for further and constructive cooperation on the overcoming and on the resolution of all remaining issues and problems from the past in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding and good-neighbourliness.

Highly appreciating the efforts of the Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, we outlined our expectations with respect to the prompt implementation of the already selected projects from the "Quickstart Package", within the three Stability Pact working tables.

We reaffirmed our political commitment to democratic and economic reforms and regional cooperation, as well as to the consistent and full implementation of all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding peace, security and stability in the region.

We agreed that our common endeavour shall be oriented towards bringing about mature democratic political processes, based on pluralism and free and fair elections, grounded in the rule of law and with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities. We recognized the utmost importance of intensifying contacts and cooperation in the human dimension and in the social and cultural fields, and of strengthening democratic institutions and civil society and facilitating free circulation of information and ideas, as well as of citizens.

We agreed to hold our next regular summit meeting in Skopje, in February 2001.

United Nations S/2000/1029

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 31 October 2000 and requested me to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of that mandate. The Security Council acted in the expectation that the parties, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y del Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), would meet in direct talks under the auspices of my Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III, to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan (S/21360 and S/22464) and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara. The present report covers developments since my previous report to the Council, dated 12 July 2000 (S/2000/683).

II. Developments during the reporting period

A. Expert-level technical meetings of the parties (Geneva, 20 and 21 July 2000)

2. At the London meeting, held on 28 June 2000, my Personal Envoy asked the two parties to participate in expert-level technical meetings at Geneva to address outstanding issues relating to the appeals process, prisoners of war, political detainees, and the implementation of confidence-building measures for the return of Saharan refugees. Those meetings were convened by my Special Representative, William Eagleton, and the Deputy to my Personal Envoy, John R. Bolton, on 20 and 21 July 2000. The Moroccan and Frente POLISARIO delegations were headed by their coordinators with MINURSO, Mohamed Loulichki and M'hamed Khaddad. Representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) participated in the discussions on refugees and prisoners of war, respectively. Under the agreed agenda, prisoners of war, political detainees and confidence-building measures were to be discussed on 20 July, and the appeals process on 21 July.

3. On the first day, separate meetings were held between the United Nations and the two parties concerning the 1,686 Moroccan prisoners of war still held by the Frente POLISARIO, and the list of 207 presumed political detainees compiled and submitted by the independent jurist to the Government of Morocco in 1998. My Special Representative and ICRC emphasized the adverse humanitarian and health effects of prolonged detention. The Frente POLISARIO indicated that it was not in a position to discuss the release of prisoners of war while refugees in the Tindouf camps were living under unacceptable conditions. The fate of the prisoners of war was raised by the Moroccan delegation, which also provided a general account of the current status of Saharans whose names had been provided by the independent jurist, and reported that only one among those listed was still detained in Morocco. The Moroccan delegation promised to provide detailed information at a later stage. This information, contained in an annotated list, was conveyed to my Personal Envoy at the meeting

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held in Berlin on 28 September 2000. My Special Representative provided the Frente POLISARIO with a copy of that list on 9 October.

4. Separate meetings were also held on the practical steps for the implementation of confidence-building measures pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1238 (1999), 1263 (1999) and 1282 (1999). Both parties agreed in principle to allow exchanges of family visits between Laayoune and the Tindouf refugee camps, under the auspices of UNHCR and MINURSO. A draft non-paper on a pilot programme was submitted to the parties, proposing that family visits be undertaken by 15 to 20 persons from each side, selected by UNHCR, for one week. After lengthy discussions, some operational points contained in the draft remained unresolved, and decisions thereon were deferred to the following day.

5. At the meeting held on 21 July, the Moroccan delegation stated that it was not authorized to discuss the appeals process, because the problems regarding that issue were political and not technical. Consultations continued on the operational points proposed in the non-paper concerning the exchange of family visits. At the end of the meeting, the Frente POLISARIO accepted the draft proposed by the United Nations. The Moroccan delegation undertook to obtain its Government's endorsement or suggested amendments. Regrettably, later discussions, including those held in Berlin on 28 September, failed to produce a set of operational points acceptable to the Moroccan party.

B. Third meeting of the parties under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General (Berlin, 28 September 2000)

6. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1309 (2000), the parties were invited to meet in Berlin on 28 September 2000, under the auspices of my Personal Envoy. The United Nations letters of invitation specified that the meeting would be held under the same conditions as before, namely that the talks would be private and direct and that no issue would be considered agreed until every outstanding issue had been agreed. The two neighbouring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, were again invited to attend as observers. As before, the Algerian delegation attended the meeting during my Personal Envoy's opening statement, but was not present during the ensuing discussions between the parties. Mauritania did not send a delegation to the meeting.

7. In his opening statement, my Personal Envoy referred to paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1309 (2000), in which the Council stated its expectation that the parties would meet in direct talks to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara, and emphasized that this was to be the basis for the meeting.

8. Following his opening statement, my Personal Envoy asked a member of his delegation to review some of the outstanding issues impeding the implementation of the settlement plan. In this review, it was noted that, as underlined in paragraph 55 of the settlement plan (S/22464), MINURSO must have the full cooperation of both parties at all times in order to accomplish its tasks, and that wide differences in the parties' interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan continued to impede its implementation.

9. My Personal Envoy then asked my Special Representative to review the results of the expert-level technical meetings held at Geneva in July, as outlined in paragraphs 2 to 5 above. This review emphasized the unsuccessful attempts at obtaining the parties' agreement on operational points for a pilot project on confidence-building family visits. The failure of the parties to agree on the implementation of this pilot project was cited as yet another example of the difficulties still lying ahead.

10. During the discussion on the status of the United Nations settlement plan, both parties reiterated their positions. The Frente POLISARIO was of the view that the remaining obstacles could be overcome with the cooperation of the parties and expressed its willingness to engage in a substantive discussion on the implementation of the appeals procedures immediately. When asked whether it would be prepared to waive its position on the admissibility of appeals for hearings and to accept the Moroccan position, POLISARIO responded that it was ready to discuss the matter, as its position was that of the United Nations. With respect to other issues, such as the prisoners of war, the Frente

POLISARIO stated that they should be dealt with in the framework of the settlement plan.

11. The Moroccan delegation recalled in some detail the many obstacles to the settlement plan, which had been underlined in an aide-memoire presented to me, as well as at the London meeting on 28 June 2000. In Morocco's view, the difficulties encountered were not of a mere technical nature, but were errors and distortions in the implementation of the plan which could not satisfy the thousands of rejected applicants. Although Morocco had sufficient reasons to reject the manner in which the settlement plan was being implemented, it had not done so because it wanted to facilitate the Personal Envoy's task and to cooperate. Nevertheless, the Moroccan party was of the opinion that, despite all good will, the difficulties faced in the implementation of the plan could not be overcome.

12. My Personal Envoy pointed out to the parties that he had been hearing the same arguments and pledges of cooperation since 1997. He expressed scepticism about the validity of such pledges, and regret that the parties' positions on the outstanding issues had not changed. He asked the Frente POLISARIO whether the commitment, made by its Secretary-General, Mohamed Abdelaziz, during his visit to Tindouf in April 2000, to release those prisoners of war who merited humanitarian treatment, was still valid. My Personal Envoy then referred to the non-paper proposed at the Geneva meeting to make operational the confidence-building measures on family visits. He asked both parties to accept a compromise in this regard and suggested various formulations for the selection of candidates for such visits. The Frente POLISARIO eventually accepted the proposed formulations. The Moroccan delegation pointed out, however, that the issue of confidence-building had become almost irrelevant, given the current atmosphere which, in its view, was not conducive to considering that issue. Morocco suggested that the matter be put on hold until better conditions prevailed.

13. My Personal Envoy recalled that, at the start of the meeting, he had asked the parties whether they had come with new positions on any issue. He felt that there was no political will on either side. Under such circumstances, he was not sure what the next steps would be and whether there would indeed be another meeting. He reiterated that there were many ways to achieve self-determination. It could be achieved through war or revolution; it could be achieved through elections, but this required good will; or it could be achieved through agreement, as had been done by parties to other disputes. My Personal Envoy asked the parties whether they would be willing to try the latter route without abandoning the settlement plan. The Frente POLISARIO reiterated its commitment to the settlement plan and its readiness to discuss the appeals process. While also committed to the plan, Morocco expressed the view that the way in which the plan was being implemented meant that two thirds of the Saharan population would be excluded from the referendum.

14. Hearing that both parties remained attached to the settlement plan despite their fundamental differences and perceptions as to its correct implementation, my Personal Envoy made the following suggestion: since the Frente POLISARIO was interested in discussing the appeals process, and the Security Council in resolution 1309 (2000) also requested that the parties try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution, the two parties should explore ways to move the appeals process forward and at the same time search for a political solution. The Moroccan delegation pointed out that the question of appeals had been extensively covered and was by now exhausted; that issue was deadlocked not on technicalities but on positions. My Personal Envoy then asked the parties whether, without abandoning the settlement plan, they would be interested in pursuing a subsequent discussion to find another solution that may or may not be confirmed by referendum. The Frente POLISARIO responded that it was not ready to discuss anything outside the settlement plan.

15. For its part, the delegation of Morocco expressed the wish to further explore other ways and means to settle the conflict. It noted that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1309 (2000), the Personal Envoy had invited the parties to search for a lasting and definitive solution to the question of Western Sahara. In response, Morocco was prepared to initiate a sincere and frank dialogue with the other party on the dispute that had divided them for almost 25 years. Morocco reaffirmed its readiness to explore every avenue, with the assistance of my Personal Envoy, to work out a lasting and definitive solution, that would take account of Morocco's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the specifics of the region, in compliance with the democratic and decentralization principles that Morocco wished to develop and apply, beginning with

the Sahara region. Morocco wished to reaffirm its willingness to engage in a dialogue to that effect within the next few weeks, as long as Morocco's national sovereignty and territorial integrity were respected.

16. My Personal Envoy responded that he wished to discuss with me the results of the meeting. He expressed the hope that Morocco did not make its proposal conditional on abandoning the settlement plan. He said that since the Security Council, in resolution 1309 (2000), had asked him to continue consultations with the parties on two tracks, it would be his intention to do so. Rejecting the Moroccan proposal, the Frente POLISARIO reiterated that it would cooperate and adhere to any dialogue that would be within the framework of the settlement plan since, in its view, any other solution had been overtaken by events. My Personal Envoy indicated that no one was abandoning the plan. He also noted that, for the first time, Morocco had expressed readiness to engage in a direct dialogue. Morocco's position with respect to the implementation of the settlement plan and to a political solution to the dispute was reiterated in a letter addressed to me by the Permanent Representative of Morocco on 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1003).

17. On 13 October 2000, the Frente POLISARIO informed me in writing that it had accepted the proposals put forward by my Personal Envoy in Berlin to facilitate the implementation of the confidence-building measures. The Frente POLISARIO reaffirmed its commitment to the settlement plan and its readiness to continue the dialogue and negotiations with Morocco, under the auspices of my Personal Envoy, within the strict framework of the plan, the Houston agreements and the protocols of May 1999, in order to overcome the final obstacles in the implementation of the settlement plan.

18. On 9 October 2000, I received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Algeria (S/2000/975) reiterating his country's support for my efforts and those of my Personal Envoy and my Special Representative to organize a free and impartial referendum for self-determination for the people of Western Sahara.

C. Appeals process

19. The Chairman of the Identification Commission participated in the expert-level meetings held at Geneva. He maintained contacts with the coordinators of the two parties to discuss various issues relating to the data-processing and analysis of the appeals and to explore possible ways and means of overcoming the obstacles to the appeals process. Following their completion of data-processing and analysis, the Identification Commission personnel undertook training in preparation for the appeals proceedings.

D. Prisoners of war

20. As mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 12 above, the fate of 1,686 Moroccan prisoners of war was raised with the Frente POLISARIO at the meeting held at Geneva with the participation of ICRC representatives, and again at the meeting in Berlin. It was stressed that the release of those prisoners, whose health had deteriorated significantly during their long captivity, was of pressing humanitarian necessity. I once again join ICRC in urging the early repatriation of all remaining prisoners of war, especially those who meet the humanitarian criteria of ICRC on the basis of age, health or length of detention.

E. Military aspects

21. As at 24 October 2000, the military component of MINURSO stood at the authorized strength of 230 military personnel (see annex). Under the command of General Claude Buze (Belgium), the military component continued to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO military forces, which came into effect on 6 September 1991. Both sides decreased their training activities in the hot season but are resuming them with the onset of autumn. The MINURSO area of responsibility remains generally calm and there have been no indications that either side intends to resume hostilities in the near future.

22. Progress continued in the implementation of the military agreements between MINURSO and the two parties on the marking and disposal of mines and unexploded ordnance and the exchange of related information. During the reporting period, the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO forces conducted a total of six operations for the disposal of explosives and ammunition and marked 28 sites of mines and unexploded ordnance.

F. Civilian police aspects

23. The current strength of the civilian police component of MINURSO stands at 47 police officers, down from 80 in May 2000, under the command of Inspector-General Om Prakash Rathor (India). Over the next few weeks, 21 civilian police officers will be leaving the mission. As a result, the strength of this component will be reduced to 26 police officers by the end of November 2000. MINURSO civilian police officers continue to protect files and sensitive material at the Identification Commission centres at Laayoune and Tindouf, and to undertake training and planning for possible future activities.

G. Preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees

24. During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to consult and cooperate with my Special Representative and various MINURSO components regarding the UNHCR role, as foreseen in the United Nations settlement plan. UNHCR also participated in the detailed discussions with the parties regarding the cross-border confidence-building measures during the expert-level technical meetings held at Geneva in July.

25. UNHCR completed the pre-registration and needs assessment of the refugees in the Tindouf camps in Algeria, using the provisional voter lists of MINURSO. UNHCR is currently finalizing the electronic data-processing of information gathered on all pre-registered refugees. Pending a durable solution for the return of Saharan refugees, UNHCR continues to implement its care and maintenance programme in the Tindouf camps in conformity with its mandated responsibilities.

III. Financial aspects

26. As indicated in my previous report to the Security Council (S/2000/683, para. 25), the General Assembly, by its resolution 54/268 of 15 June 2000, appropriated the amount of $49.3 million, equivalent to a monthly rate of some $4.1 million, for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Therefore, should the Security Council approve my recommendation contained in paragraph 32 below with regard to the extension of the mandate of MINURSO, the cost of maintaining the Mission would be within the monthly rate approved by the General Assembly. As at 23 October 2000, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINURSO amounted to $86.4 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $2,095.9 million.

IV. Observations and recommendations

27. Regrettably, I cannot report any progress towards overcoming the obstacles to the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan. The technical meetings at Geneva on 20 and 21 July 2000 failed to make progress on the main issues, namely, prisoners of war, confidence-building measures for the refugees, and the appeals process. The only positive development has been Morocco's accounting of the status of the 207 presumed political detainees included in the list provided by the independent jurist. However, it has not been possible to even begin a simple pilot programme on confidence-building measures because of the concerns expressed by the Government of Morocco.

28. At the Berlin meeting on 28 September 2000, the two parties reiterated their well-known views, while expressing their continued commitment to the settlement plan and their wish to cooperate with the United Nations. At the conclusion of the meeting, while the Frente POLISARIO stated its readiness to discuss ways of implementing the appeals procedures, the Moroccan party proposed that its Government enter into direct talks with the Frente POLISARIO, under the auspices of my Personal Envoy, to seek a political solution, subject to stated concerns involving Morocco's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

29. As may be recalled, when I appointed my Personal Envoy early in 1997, I asked him to undertake a fresh assessment of the situation, whose purpose would be threefold: to assess, in consultation with the parties, the implementability of the settlement plan in its present form; to examine whether there were any adjustments, acceptable to the parties, which would significantly improve the chances of implementing it in the near future; and, if not, to recommend other possible ways of resolving the conflict (see S/1997/742).

30. Pursuant to that request and to Security Council resolution 1309 (2000), and in the light of the three

rounds of direct talks held in London and Berlin this year, it is the view of my Personal Envoy, which I share, that further meetings of the parties to seek a political solution cannot succeed, and indeed could be counterproductive, unless the Government of Morocco as administrative Power in Western Sahara is prepared to offer or support some devolution of governmental authority, for all inhabitants and former inhabitants of the Territory, that is genuine, substantial and in keeping with international norms.

31. It is also the view of my Personal Envoy, which I share, that if the Government of Morocco is not prepared to offer or support some devolution of governmental authority that could be discussed at a meeting of the parties during the next extension of the mandate of MINURSO, the Mission should begin hearing the pending appeals from the identification process on an expedited basis, without regard as to how long it might be expected to take to complete them.

32. In view of the position taken by the parties at the conclusion of the Berlin meeting, and in order to provide time to determine (a) whether the Government of Morocco is prepared to offer or support some devolution of governmental authority (see para. 30 above); or (b) whether MINURSO will commence the hearings on the appeals on an expedited basis (para. 31), I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINURSO for a period of four months, until 28 February 2001.

33. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Government of Germany for having hosted the Berlin talks, as well as to my Personal Envoy for his continued efforts in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to him. I also wish to express my appreciation for the close cooperation extended to MINURSO by the observer delegation of the Organization of African Unity led by its senior representative, Ambassador Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia).

Annex

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara: contributions as at 24 October 2000

	Military observers	Troops	Civilian police	Total
Argentina	1			1
Austria	4			4
Bangladesh	6			6
Belgium	1*			1
China	16			16
Egypt	18			18
El Salvador	2			2
France	25			25
Ghana	6	7	1	14
Greece	1			1
Guinea	3			3
Honduras	12			12
Hungary	6		1	7
Ireland	3			3
India			10	10
Italy	5			5
Jordan			9	9
Kenya	8			8
Malaysia	13			13
Nigeria	5		9	14
Norway			2	2
Pakistan	6			6
Poland	5			5
Portugal	4		9	13
Republic of Korea		20		20
Russian Federation	25			25
Senegal			5	5
Sweden			1	1
Uruguay	13			13
United States of America	15			15
Total	**203**	27	47	277

* Force Commander
** Authorized strength is 81

MOROCCO
ALGERIA
FHQ MINURSO
SHQ NORTH
Laayoune
Tindouf
NORTHERN SECTOR
Western Sahara
MAURITANIA
SHQ SOUTH
Dakhla
SOUTHERN SECTOR
Awsard
Agwanit
MAURITANIA
MINURSO
Deployment as of
October 2000
Medical unit
Medical station
ID Identification centre
LO Liaison office
UN team site
Sector boundary
Berm
Paved road
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

United Nations S/2000/1030

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, following consultations, the members of the Security Council have agreed to dispatch a mission to East Timor and Indonesia from 9 to 18 November 2000. The members have also agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see annex).

The composition of the mission is as follows:

1. Ambassador Martin Andjaba (Namibia, Head of the mission)
2. Ambassador Arnoldo Listre (Argentina)
3. Ambassador Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)
4. Ambassador Said Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)
5. Ambassador Volodymyr Yel'chenko (Ukraine)
6. Ambassador Stewart Eldon (United Kingdom)
7. Ambassador Nancy Soderberg (United States)

I should be grateful if you could have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

(*Signed*) Martin **Andjaba**
President of the Security Council

00-71050 (E) 251000

Annex

Terms of reference of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia, 9-18 November 2000

At the invitation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to East Timor to review the progress in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1272 (1999).

Pursuant to the official communiqué issued by the Security Council following its meeting held in private on 12 October 2000 (S/PV.4206), on which occasion His Excellency Mr. Alwi Shihab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, extended an invitation to the Security Council, the mission will visit Indonesia to review the implementation of Security Council resolution 1319 (2000).

United Nations S/2000/1010*

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 November 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 25 October 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, following consultations, the members of the Security Council have agreed to dispatch a mission to East Timor and Indonesia from 9 to 18 November 2000. The members have also agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see annex).

The composition of the mission is as follows:

1. Ambassador Martin Andjaba (Namibia, Head of the mission)
2. Minister Luis Enrique Cappagli (Argentina)
3. Ambassador Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)
4. Ambassador Said Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)
5. Ambassador Valeri P. Kuchynski (Ukraine)
6. Ambassador Stewart Eldon (United Kingdom)
7. Ambassador Nancy Soderberg (United States)

I should be grateful if you could have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

(Signed) Martin **Andjaba**
President of the Security Council

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex

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Pursuant to the official communiqué issued by the Security Council following its meeting held in private on 12 October 2000 (S/PV.4206), on which occasion His Excellency Mr. Alwi Shihab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, extended an invitation to the Security Council, the mission will visit Indonesia to review the implementation of Security Council resolution 1319 (2000).

United Nations S/2000/1031

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Jamaica on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 23 October from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations stating that Mrs. Sheila Sealy-Monteith has been appointed alternate representative of Jamaica on the Security Council for the period from 23 October to 4 November 2000.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

00-71056 (E) 251000

United Nations S/2000/1032

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 October 2000

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of Bangladesh on the Security Council to the 4209th meeting, on 26 October 2000

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 25 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations stating that Mr. C. M. Shafi Sami, Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh, will represent Bangladesh at the 4209th meeting of the Security Council, to be held on 26 October 2000.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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